

GEN. LEONARD WOOD MAKES APPEAL FOR NEAR EAST RELIEF

Says Two and a Half Million
Starving Armenians Need
Help at Once.

Ft. Sheridan, Ill.—Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Sixth Corps Area, has issued a Lenten sacrifice appeal for funds to save the Armenians from annihilation by starvation and disease. "I feel that however many and however worthy the other appeals which are being made to the great heart of America these days may be," he says, "this cry from the little children cannot remain unanswered."

The Near East Relief, 1 Madison avenue, New York City, which has been charged by Congress with the American relief work in the whole Near East, has formed a special "Lenten Sacrifice Appeal Committee," of which Major General Wood is chairman. Charles V. Vickrey, secretary and Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer, to put before the American people the desperate need of the Christian populations of the Near East, who have suf-



MAJ. GEN. LEONARD WOOD

fered and are still suffering the horrors of war.

Among the prominent members of General Wood's Committee are Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, sister of the late President Roosevelt; ex-President W. H. Taft, Mary Garden, President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, Bishop-Elect William T. Manning of New York, Dr. Henry van Dyke, David Belasco, Samuel Gompers, Frank A. Munsey, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, John G. Milburn of the American Bar Association, Miss Elizabeth Marbury and Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago.

General Wood's Appeal
As Chairman of a Special Committee of representative men and women of the country, charged with placing before the American people the desperate need of two and a half million Armenians, the remnant of the oldest Christian nation, whose sufferings through sixteen centuries seem to have brought them no nearer peace, liberty or security, I beg your personal co-operation and influence to forward an appeal for a Lenten Sacrifice Offering to enable the Near East Relief to go on with its work of mercy.

Over one hundred thousand little children who have been kept alive by American generosity for the past three years are absolutely dependent upon the support which America gives them through the Near East Relief.

I feel that however many and how-
ever worthy the other appeals which
are being made to the great heart of
America these days may be, this cry
from the little children of the land
where Christ gave his life for man-
kind cannot remain unanswered.

Will you help to save this martyred
people?

Leonard Wood
Major General,
U.S. Army.

PRESIDENT ENDORSES THE NEAR EAST RELIEF APPEAL

Washington.—President Harding has given his hearty endorsement to the appeal being made by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood on behalf of the Near East Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, for a nation-wide Lenten Sacrifice Offering to save the starving Christians of the Near East.

The President's letter reads:

"There ought to be no cessation or relaxation of our sympathetic American efforts to be of service to these stricken people. One can well believe that they will not survive if we withdraw the relief which has heretofore been so generous from the private American purse. It has seemed to me that all we have done has borne dividends refulgent in the consciousness that we have done an humane thing for a people well deserving our generous sympathy."

"I wish you the very greatest success in furthering the great relief movement to which you are now giving your attention."

"WARREN G. HARDING."

SATISFIED WITH SUN DIALS

Men of a Few Generations Ago Did
Not Demand Exactitude in the
Matter of Time.

John C. Tomlinson of New York has made a specialty of sun dials, and a writer in the New York Post says in an interview with him:

"People used to be less particular about time, of course, than we have grown to be, with our famous exactitude. The old English stage coach left 'at four,' but that meant 'at about four.' Only noon could be depended upon—and that when the sun chose to shine. Clocks did not come into use in Europe until the Thirteenth century. Portable clocks were not invented until toward the end of the Fifteenth, but sun dials were very commonly worn—not set up in gardens merely, as we are accustomed to seeing them now. They were used quite generally in this country until the early part of the Nineteenth century, and even today, where conditions are primitive, they are the reliance of guides and huntsmen. Occasionally they become the timepieces of the British army in uninhabited regions."

"Washington was in the habit of carrying a sun dial, although he possessed many watches. The escutcheon of the United States is copied from an escutcheon upon a sun dial in England belonging to one of Washington's ancestors. Thomas Jefferson was a proficient dialist, and Mr. Tomlinson has two dials made by him; one in 1807, when he was President."

"Clocks were not only long unpopular, but were denounced by the clergy because they were not mentioned in Scripture."

ONE CAN'T BE TOO CAREFUL

His Friend's Deafness Came Very
Near Getting Innocent Man Into
Quite Serious Trouble.

Capt. Sutton Rutherford, the new polo star, said at Chevy Chase last month:

"I wonder what the maximum price of whisky will be under prohibition? It soars and soars and, really, to be offered a drink today is a high compliment."

Captain Rutherford smiled.
"The question of treating," he continued, "has a humorous side, too."

"A friend of mine whispered anxiously to me the other day at a club:

"There goes Rogers! I try to avoid him nowadays, for he is becoming deafener than ever, and it is dangerous to accost him. Recently I hailed him with:

"Fine day, Rogers," and he smiled and answered:
"'Will I licker? Sure, Mike! Lead me to it!'"

"And blest if a passing prohibition-enforcement officer didn't arrest us both on suspicion."

Let Doctor Name the Baby.

Perhaps more often than one realizes the family doctor has a deciding influence in the naming of the baby. Many instances might be related by observant nurses, but this one may suffice:

The doctor breezed into the room on the morning after, and on the spur of the moment asked cheerily: "Well, how is Elizabeth Ann finding herself?"
"Elizabeth Ann is quite well and apparently contented," answered the nurse. And Elizabeth Ann, as an off-hand appellation, so pleased the father and mother that Elizabeth Ann she will remain to the end of her days.

There is a Thomas James on Long Island and an Alfred Henry in Mount Vernon who received their names in that way.—New York Sun.

How People Die in India.

A return of the number of inquests held by the coroner of Bombay during 1910 gives us some very interesting particulars. Among the "suicide" we find that six cut their throats, 28 drowned themselves, four hanged themselves, 15 jumped out of windows, 20 took opium, arsenic or some other poison, four shot themselves and eight burned themselves. Drowning, therefore, took pride of place last year, whereas self-poisoning was the favorite method of quitting life in 1918, there being 21 cases reported. Other suicidal practices mentioned in the report are stabbing and the act of knocking one's head against a wall. No one has favored either of these methods during the past two years, however.

Machine Softens Leather.

Working leather by the various processes known as graining, boarding and staking, ordinarily a laborious manual operation, is now accomplished by mechanical means with a machine designed by a Massachusetts inventor. Two broad belts, running on rollers, are so mounted that faces traveling in opposite directions are arranged one above the other, a short distance apart. The hide to be softened is laid on a metal plate and inserted between the belt faces, the upper belt then being pressed down by a lever.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

New Glove-Cleaning Device.

A Massachusetts inventor has devised a glove-cleaning machine which is somewhat like an ice cream freezer. The soiled gloves are dropped into gasoline or other cleaning fluid and whirled around by a perforated blade through which the liquid is forced. After the handle has been turned about three minutes the gloves may be taken out spotless.

"ARMENIAN NATION LOOKS TO U. S. FOR SUCCOR FROM DEATH"

Edwin M. Bulkley, Financier and
Philanthropist, Defines Near
East Relief Work.

New York.—"There is no spot on the globe today where there is more desperate and hopeless suffering than in Armenia," Edwin M. Bulkley, the well known New York banker, who has just been elected chairman of the board of trustees of Near East Relief, declared today. Mr. Bulkley succeeds the late Alexander J. Hemphill as head of the American relief work in Armenia, Turkey, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia and Persia. He has long been connected with the banking house of Spencer Trask & Co., and is thoroughly conversant with the Near Eastern situation.

"Elsewhere," Mr. Bulkley continued, "there is famine that tears at our heart-strings and evokes our pity and our help. But in Armenia it is not starvation alone that the people face—but starvation coming after six years'



EDWIN M. BULKLEY

destruction, wrought by a war that has never ended and that today is not even ended. It is starvation following pestilence, and stalking hand in hand with death from exposure, from violence or from disease.

"In the mountains between Kars and Alexandropol there are 253,000 human beings without clothing, food or shelter in the bitter winter, who are wandering from place to place like people in a nightmare. Unless they are succored before the end of another month, they will all be dead."

"In southern Persia, the remnant of the ancient family of Chaldean Christians have been forced to renounce forever all hope of ever returning to the homeland where they have dwelt and flourished for 1,600 years, and to become pitiful fugitives, dependent upon the generosity of strangers for life itself. In Cilicia, 15,000 Armenian refugees have crowded into the coast regions seeking safety from the anarchy which reigns in the interior, in terror for their lives. They live from day to day on the food which is given them in the soup kitchens established by the Near East Relief. Scattered throughout the Near East, there are some 7,700,490 Armenians, the remainder of a nation of 4,000,000, who have neither government, country, homeland, shelter or hope of regeneration, save that which lies in the great heart of America."

"It is a tragedy so stupendous that it is difficult for us to grasp its meaning. A whole nation, a living, Christian people, face to face with extermination today, unless we help. We shall see an entire nation disappear from the face of the earth before our eyes if we withhold our hand now, when the call comes to us to save by giving, or by inaction to condemn to death."

Save the Children!

"Perhaps we cannot save all the grown people of this oldest Christian nation in the world. But at least we can save the little children who hold the future in their hands. They have wronged no one. They have harmed no one. And they have suffered through the precious years of childhood a calvary of agony and wretchedness. For three years the Near East Relief, an American organization, incorporated by Congress, has built up the nucleus of a new generation in the Near East, with the little children that it has taken in from the roadside and barren places, and nursed back to health, fed, clothed, housed and educated, in the name of the American people who have furnished the funds for this great work."

"This has been our signal contribution to the world's future peace—that tens of thousands of these little ones shall all their lives look to us with gratitude and faith. It is a seed of world brotherhood that we have sown. Shall we let it die now?"

"The Near East Relief is appealing to the American people for the money to go on with this work—to keep these little ones alive and to save this martyred Christian people. Sixty dollars per year—\$10 per month—feels a child. We have taken this great responsibility upon us. A whole nation looks to us in faith and trust."

"We cannot betray them now."

Contributions may be sent to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

TO GROW OLD GRACEFULLY

Desirable Condition That Greatly Depends on One's Habits of Mind Formed in Youth.

The most inevitable—and one of the easiest—of the things we do is to grow old. Yet what a difference there is in the way different people do it!

You probably know, for instance, some little old lady who, although she may not be beautiful or brilliant, is just "nice"—which is apt to mean that instead of bossing or scolding, she tries not to be troublesome or unreasonable to those around her. Or rather, she does not have to try, for it is characteristic of elderly human beings that they seldom try very hard to form new habits. Youth is the period of endeavor, and old age of results. This is the reason for the futility of young folks' displeasure at their parents' "old-fashioned" ideas. Such ideas are fixed; they will not change.

Yet not all elderly people are age-bound in their thoughts; many can be tolerant of innovations, and a few can even adopt them. Such a flexible condition of the elderly mind is, like the rigid, intolerant sort, a product of earlier life and habits; it is not likely to indicate any particular good or evil trait in the person possessing it.

If the young man or woman who feels impatient at the old folks' notions will cease to shrug a shoulder and exclaim: "I hope I'm not like that when I'm old," and will turn his attention to the younger generation, starting with himself, he is likely to do much more for human progress. When he himself has reached the age of fixed ideas his character will depend on his previous habits of mind; if he has kept himself free from prejudice and cocksureness and has been always willing to learn better ways of thinking and doing, he will be likely to remain correspondingly more rational with advancing years, and will, in truth not be "like that" when he is old.—Pendleton East Oregonian.

COMMUNAL SPIRIT IN JAPAN

Writer Notes the Fact That Natives
Share Their Sneezes With Strangers on Street Cars.

Japanese do things in public for which we would ostracize a man or send him to the lockup. From their communal spirit which tolerates bathing in public together they go to the other extreme of coming out on their balconies and clearing their throats at five o'clock in the morning and expectorating into the open gutters below.

They will hold their fans before their mouths when talking or yawning, as do we, but will cough and sneeze in your face on street cars. And yet, among the refined, observance of custom is pathetically beautiful. They come to celebrate the arrival of the cherry blossoms by bringing with them their gels and their children; they move in perfect hordes; they go to the station in masses to see off some friend or relative and crowd the platforms, bowing and bowing and bowing again as though there weren't a thousand strangers passing before them; they dress, undress, eat, sleep and drink whisky by the tumblerful on the trains—yet their inner lives are as secret to one another as they seem to be to the foreigner.

It is as though from behind the scenes—in which many people are more interested than in the play itself—the actors had come, forgetting, in a moment of absent-mindedness, to put on their make-up, or had come upon the street, forgetting to take it off.—Sydney Greenbie, in "Japan, Real and Imaginary."

Moral Forces.

Above all it is ever to be kept in mind that not by material but by moral force are men and their actions governed. How noiseless is thought! No rolling of drums, no tramp of squadrons, or immeasurable tumult of baggage wagons, attends the movement. In what obscure and sequestered places may the head be meditating which is one day to be crowned with more than imperial authority; for kings and emperors will be among its ministering servants; it will rule not over but in their heads, and with these its solitary combinations of ideas, as with magic formulas, bend the world to its will. The time may come when Napoleon himself will be better known for his laws than for his battles; and the victory of Waterloo prove less momentous than the opening of the first mechanic's institute.—Thomas Carlyle.

Sought El Dorado in Vain.

When Sir Walter Raleigh started out to find his El Dorado he was seeking a fabled city whose houses were covered with sheets of pure gold, and which was surrounded by hundreds of square miles of rock so filled with surface gold that when the sun shone it was as if a great yellow mirror was blazing as far as the dazzled eyes could reach. Raleigh, of course, found nothing that even came near to such a wonder, and many a brave gentleman of England lost his life or his fortune in seeking the same fabled El Dorado.

The Elite.

"Dr. Pillers seems to be a fashionable physician."

"I should say so! He has patients at some of the most expensive health resorts in America and a waiting list of people whose health will give way as soon as they get money enough to consult him."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

HEROISM SHOWN BY AMERICAN WORKERS OF NEAR EAST RELIEF

Cables Reveal Appalling Armenian Need—Hundreds of
Thousands Starving.

By CHARLES V. VICKREY

General Secretary, Near East Relief



Charles V. Vickrey

Approximately 500 American men and women are standing loyally and heroically at their posts in Armenia, Turkey and the Near East. Many of them during the long winter of isolation are undergoing what we in America call "hardship." But these, our fellow citizens in the Near East, are volunteers serving with a high purpose, and they do not recognize hardship when they meet it.

They have had their opportunity to withdraw with honor from the field of famine and desolation. They have refused to leave, because they know that their departure would mean death for tens of thousands of women and children whom their efforts have kept alive and whom they are determined to save for a better future.

A dozen cables are on my desk from various centers in Armenia, Anatolia, Cilicia and Syria pleading piteously for the lives of hundreds of thousands who are homeless: "Sixty-five thousand refugees Constantinople alone;" "Refugees flocking into Aleppo;" "Twenty thousand refugees at Ismid;" "One hundred thousand people at Alexandropol will starve unless relief is provided;" "Refugees arriving from Caucasus, escaping persecution, naked, destitute! Urgent need to save most of them from death;" "Two hundred thousand starving between Kars and Alexandropol! Severe winter adding to distress."

Above all towers the mute appeal of the more than 100,000 little children, orphaned, homeless, whom these American relief workers have saved and whom we here at home must sustain not only through the winter and spring, but through the summer and autumn as well. If we do not provide, they perish! And with them dies the hope of a New Near East.

The Easter season is here—the season that commemorates the Great Sacrifice for mankind. America is known as a Christian nation. She is also the wealthiest nation that history has ever known.

Can we really enjoy our wealth and claim the name of Christian if we turn a deaf ear to the appeal which General Leonard Wood, in behalf of the Near East Relief, has sent forth broadcast for a Lenten Sacrifice Offering to save these little children in Bible Lands?

ASK AID FOR THE SUFFERING ARMENIANS

Distinguished Names on Lenten
Sacrifice Appeal.

Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. Army, is head of a nation-wide committee making an appeal for a Lenten sacrifice offering for the relief of the starving Christian populations of the Near East, in behalf of the Near East Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Among those who join General Wood in asking support of the work of the Near East Relief are: Andrew W. Mellon, of Pittsburgh, secretary of the treasury; ex-President William H. Taft; Frank A. Munsey; W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad; President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University; Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the suffrage leader; Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, sister of the late President Roosevelt; Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company; John C. Shaffer, owner of the Chicago Post and other newspapers; Dr. Henry van Dyke; Miss H. F. H. Ried; Miss Elizabeth Marbury; Samuel Gompers and Warren S. Stone, labor leaders; John G. Milburn and Moorfield Storey, of the American Bar Association; Mary Garden; David Belasco; Mrs. Medill McCormick; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. George Maynard Minor, head of the D. A. R.; Miss Anna A. Gordon, head of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Percy V. Pennington, of the League of Women Voters; Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the National Council of Women; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell; Mrs. George Horace Lorimer, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the well known novelist; Rupert Hughes and Emerson Hough, authors; Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah; Governor John M. Parker, of Louisiana; Dr. Frank M. McMurry, of Teachers' College, New York City; William C. Rohls, of Indianapolis; J. Thomson Willing, the artist; Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge; Mrs. Henry Morgenthau; Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley; Bishop-elect William T. Manning, of New York; Mrs. Stanley White; Mrs. William Nash, of Montgomery, Ala.; Arthur Brisbane; John S. Drum, San Francisco; John McFarland, labor leader.

Official Proceeding of The Board of County Commissioners

Dakota City, Neb., March 21, 1921
Board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment with the following members present: Will H. Rockwell, chairman; Nels Andersen and J. J. Lapsley, commissioners; Geo. W. Leamer, county attorney, and Geo. J. Boucher, county clerk, when the following business was transacted:

Bond of Hans Donnickson as overseer of road district No. 20, approved.

Second annual report of Wilfred E. Voss, county superintendent, as follows, was approved:

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE 1920 TEACHERS' INSTITUTE
FUND OF DAKOTA COUNTY,
NEBRASKA.

RECEIPTS
Cash on hand July 1, 1920, \$149.73
From examinations, 57.00
From institute enrollments, 94.00
From Co. Gen. fund, 150.00
\$450.73

EXPENDITURES
For the institute of 1920, \$401.28
For the Emerson meeting of 1920, 25.55
Cash on hand on close of year, January 1921, 23.90
\$450.73

It was ordered that the members of the board go to Ponca April 12th, as committee to meet with the board of Dixon county for the consideration of the difference in alignment of Antelope Trail.

The clerk was directed to purchase car load of bridge plank as per bid on file.

Claims as follows were allowed and warrants ordered drawn for the several amounts:

On General Fund:
Walter E. Miller, freight paid, \$32.11
On Commissioner District No. 3:
L. H. Irish, labor, 1919, \$17.60

On Protest Fund:
John Lebahn, for claim double taxation, \$4.75

On Road Draining Fund:
Theo. Kuhl, labor, 1919, \$13.00
Herman Smith, labor, 23.80
J. W. Heffernan, labor, 19.20
Dan Hartnett, claim, \$31.60;
allowed, 22.10
Joe M. Leedom, labor, 4.00
Board adjourned to meet April 4, 1921.

Geo. J. Boucher, County Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. March 10, 1921—4w.
ROAD NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
The commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 29, north, range 6 east of the 6th Principal Meridian in Dakota county, Nebraska, and running south on the section line to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 29 north, range 6 east of the 6th Principal Meridian, all in Dakota county, Nebraska, and there terminating, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 23rd day of May, A. D., 1921, or such road will be established without reference thereto.

GEO. J. BOUCHER,
County Clerk.

ROAD NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
The commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at a point at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 27, range 7 east of the 6th Principal Meridian in Dakota county, Nebraska, running thence west on the north line of section 4, 1320 feet to the half section cline of section 33, township 28, range 7, thence north on said line 2238 feet, thence in a northeasterly direction 300 feet, thence in a northerly direction 300 feet, thence north-west 236 feet, thence in a northerly direction to the public road on the north line of section 33, intersecting said road about the middle of north-west quarter of northeast quarter of said section and there terminating, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 23rd day of May, A. D., 1921, or such road will be established without reference thereto.

GEO. J. BOUCHER,
County Clerk.

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